

## MOODY AND SANKEY.

## Ministerial Opinions of Pastors in Brooklyn and New York.

## Talmage, Beecher, Lyman, Schuyler and Others.

## SIMPLE MEANS--GREAT RESULTS.

## Sankey Melts the Wax--Moody Affixes the Seal.

## Christ's Army Announced with Songs of Praise.

The work begun by Messrs. Moody and Sankey on Sunday last has created great interest throughout the country. Many persons have expressed a desire, however, to know if the Protestant ministers of this city and elsewhere will aid in the work. With a view of settling this anxiety we have gathered the opinions of the leading pastors of different denominations, which are fully set forth below.

## OPINIONS OF BROOKLYN CLERGYMEN.

With the exception of a few pastors of Protestant Episcopal, Unitarian and Universalist churches, all the Brooklyn clergymen seen by the reporters of the *Herald* express their approbation. Several Protestant Episcopal clergymen, while declining to be put on record, as their congregations were divided as to the propriety of such revivals, expressed their hope that the good seeds being planted by Moody and Sankey might take deep root and bring forth fruit a hundred fold.

The opinions of several ministers were stated as follows:—

**REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE,** of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, said:—"I am in full sympathy with their work in every respect. There is a large population in our cities not reached by the ordained ministers of the Gospel. They can be reached in a place like the Rink rather than in a church. I think a great awakening will do more to build the edifice of our great cities than all other means taken advantage of to reach the people. They are men who, coming right up from the masses, know how to touch the sympathies of the people. I think that too often the minister is educated away from the people, rather than to them. A man educated in a college usually gets his knowledge of the world from his study windows, and cannot know how to touch the chords that vibrate all along the line of earnest Christian labor. My own observation is that people who come into the Church under the influence of revivals are more steadfast and useful than those brought in under a cold state of religion. Indeed, I would rather for practical usefulness have ten brought in under such circumstances than a hundred who come in the usual manner."

**REV. H. W. BEECHER,** of Plymouth church, expressed his deep interest in the work of the evangelists. A wise man should feel it most important to bring persons to a knowledge of the truth. The labors of Moody and Sankey had been a great success in Europe. He had known Mr. Moody many years, and he thought he had been a prudent worker. "Their labor here," said Mr. Beecher, "has already been of great advantage, and I propose to give time and influence in support of it. I think it will be indirectly and directly a benefit to the churches. In all such great public movements there will be a great deal of shrinkage by the falling away of converts, but I don't think there will be one-half that will under such influences drop away into the state they were before they were brought in by the earnest work of these teachers of the Gospel."

**REV. DR. LYMAN,** of the Heights Reformed church, said that he had known Mr. Moody these fifteen years, and he is an earnest worker. God had blessed his labor in the past and he is doing it now. He recognized in Mr. Moody a high spiritual power at work; as far as his personal power is concerned, he believed it lay in the directness with which he presents the truths of the Gospel. As to the results, they will depend upon the way in which pastors utilize the impressions now being made upon those who for the first time, perhaps, have been brought under the influence of divine truth. For these reasons the churches should give it all the aid and assistance they can.

**REV. DR. W. R. DAVIS,** of the Simpson Methodist church, in Clermont avenue, said:—"I think the labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey full of promise for a great revival movement. They have entered our country at the right time. The peculiar depression which exists in business and on our broad, commercial exchanges, the general distrust that has crept into the nation concerning its own record of late, the universal desire for more substantial forms of practical Christian life and the deep, vague unrest which seems to be stirring everywhere—all these act as preparatory causes for effects which through these men God ought to flow over the continent. Mr. Moody has all the elements of a great evangelist. To me his beautiful self-forgetfulness in his work is his chief charm. He is terribly honest and intensely earnest. There are no negative points to the man. His grasp of truth is wide. He seems to carry Sinai in one hand and Calvary in the other; but he generally opens out of the law first. I hope he will have welcome and co-operation. Of course his work must be supplemented very diligently by the regular settled ministry, to gather, hold and develop into steadfast, Christian characters those whom he may win to Christ. That multitudes will be won I believe, and I see no reason why the range of this evangelism should not compass the whole land."

**REV. A. HYATT SMITH,** of the Lee avenue Baptist church, said:—"It seems to me that it is unfortunate for these earnest men that their coming was so generally trumpeted on their arrival from England. Christ says, 'The Kingdom of heaven cometh not with observation.' That is, that it does not come with trumpeting. I think they wrought a great work in Europe, and I hope that their work will be equally blessed in this country. Moody is evidently a plain, matter-of-fact man—one of those men of whom Dr. Chalmers used to say, 'He is full of blood earnestness.' I think that Sankey is a splendid collaborator with Moody, and melts the wax before him with music. I think he has more power than Moody. In singing the 'Ninety and Nine' he melts the wax with music, and Moody affixes the seal. A revival of this kind increases the religious activity of the churches. It provokes to good works. The movement is sympathetic, and the look of sympathy that rests upon the faces of those vast audiences is enough to make a corpse speak. My only fear is that there may be a reaction after such demonstrations. These revivals shake the tree, and the pastors of the various churches must gather the fruit."

**REV. DR. FULTON,** of Hanson place Baptist church, said:—"I am heart and soul in sympathy with the movement. I believe that Moody has been led by God to come to Brooklyn, and that his preaching thus far has been eminently adapted to the wants of the people. My feeling is that the Lord says in Zion a foundation of stone, that Moody depends for his success upon what Jesus Christ shall do in Christians. That is just the need of the Christian Church to-day. It wants a Christianity that binds men back to God and holds them. I have known Moody for twenty years, and he has been an earnest and faithful preacher of Jesus Christ and doing his best to advance the cause of religion. All the froth and excitement of this movement will not last, but all that God does under the instrumentality of these revivals will be lasting. As to its influence upon the churches, my opinion is that the movement is going to bring the same to our churches that will save them, and that will develop a higher type of Christianity than has ever been known in Brooklyn."

**REV. DR. L. C. CUTLER,** of the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church, stated that he felt a sensitiveness about expressing an opinion, inasmuch as Mr. Williams and himself had taken a prominent part in bringing the evangelists to Brooklyn. In 1872, before Mr. Moody went to England, he had

conducted services in his (Dr. Cutler's) church, and there were over 150 converts as a result of his labors. If Messrs. Moody and Sankey work here as they did there he had no fear that the clergy and laymen would be directing this revival differed as to the mode of controlling it. For himself, Dr. Cutler stated he was in favor of old church members attending themselves from the meetings, to give place to sinners who would be benefited by attendance thereon. The class that the movement was intended to reach, he said, is composed of the ungodly, who need the saving grace of God, such as this great awakening is likely to bring them; hence, in his opinion, those Christians who had already been led to the Saviour should send those who need conversion to the meetings, instead of filling the space themselves.

**REV. DR. EGGLESTON,** of the Church of Christian Endeavor, Eastern District, stated that, without any general or special partiality to movements of this kind on the part of evangelists, he had a profound confidence in Moody's sincerity, earnestness and general usefulness. Growing out of an extensive knowledge of the man, Dr. Eggleston expressed the opinion that great good would ultimately result from his labors and those of his associate, Mr. Sankey, although he did not consider such labor final. Their work should be properly followed up by other labor on the part of the churches. To express the idea by an illustration, the labor of the evangelist is merely to bring a man into the school of Christ, and when once he is in the duty of the Church to educate him in all that is Christian and holy. These gentlemen are the evangelists who gather in, and the pastors of the Christian churches should be the faculty who educate the sinner in a knowledge of the truth.

**REV. DR. VAN DYKE,** of the Remond street (First Presbyterian) church, said that while he did not approve of an unordained ministry, and does not believe that any permanent good will be wrought in the Church by unauthorized evangelists; while he does not sympathize a great deal with much that had been said about them, yet all he had read of their labors impressed him very profoundly with the belief that they are honest, earnest men; and, as far as he had observed Mr. Moody preaches the truth simply and fully. He, as a matter of course, hoped that great good would result from their labors.

**REV. C. H. EVERETT,** of the Puritan Congregational church, corner of Lafayette and Marcy avenues, stated that he was in very hearty sympathy with the movement and he had no doubt it would accomplish permanent good, not only among the class rarely reached by church effort, but by stirring up the churches to actual endeavor. He thought the churches would gain some important points by the work of these men, for there is a power behind them which is of God. In his opinion they are doing a work which all Christians ought to endorse and aid. The product, in his opinion, would be twofold:—to stir up the churches and bring men more directly under the influence of the Gospel who could be reached in no other way. It would do more, their meetings would, in his opinion, develop and emphasize the gospel of song. The angels announced the coming of Christ with song, and those people ought to do the same. "For those reasons," said he, "I look for an awakening on the part of the masses to their duties toward God and the Church."

**REV. R. C. BOOTH,** of the Church of Our Saviour (Protestant Episcopal), said he was in favor of the labors now going on at the Rink, and had watched them with interest. He had spoken to his own people in favor of them, and recommended that prejudices should be withheld and judgment suspended until they heard for themselves. He believed in all work that carried with it the blessing of God, as the work of Moody and Sankey had in other places. He looked upon them as earnest, consecrated men, working with pure motives, and guided by the spirit, and he anticipated good effects in the future. The different churches will receive the benefits, as the converts will be gathered into them. Already the influence of their work is being seen in an increased attendance in the churches, and a more earnest interest being developed among Christian worshippers in the churches.

**REV. C. RHODES,** of the Central Baptist church, in the Eastern District, said:—"I have never been much in favor of the Moody and Sankey movement until now. Their work in England has been productive of so much good that I have gone heartily to their support. I find in history—sacred and secular—that when God has a great work to perform He raises up great men to do it. These men have a peculiar mode of work. Moody in preaching truth and Sankey in singing truth cannot fail in doing good. As to the results, they will depend upon the co-operation of the churches. There is a danger that converts will get scattered, and it will require watchfulness on the part of the pastors to reap the harvest, the seed of which these men are sowing."

**REV. A. GUNNISON,** pastor of All Souls' Episcopal church, in the Eastern District, stated that, to a certain degree, he was in sympathy with the movement. This is a movement, he said, on the part of the evangelists, and the Universalists have been entirely ignored—perhaps unintentionally. As far as the theological aspect of the movement is concerned he had no sympathy with it. The theology they teach he had no confidence in, and he thought it had been superseded by a good many hundred years. If it is to be a revival of theology it will do injury; if a revival of righteousness it will do good. As yet it has not sufficiently developed itself. Understand, please, that we are heartily in sympathy with revivals, and are not at all "sour" because the Universalists have been ignored, because, owing to our differences in theology, it would be impossible for us to work with them. Our papers and ministers have no unkind feelings toward them. They did it Godspeed.

**REV. N. M. ADAMS,** of the Central Methodist church, in the Eastern District, expressed the belief that the work now being done at the Rink would not fail to be productive of good. "I look upon it," said he, "as the climate of a good work that has been in progress for some time. The hard times have driven men to think about things spiritual, as they did in 1857." He believed that the work of the evangelists would be productive of great benefits in bringing those who never before attended public worship under the influence of religious teaching.

## OPINIONS OF NEW YORK MINISTERS.

The Rev. Gilbert H. Gregory, Methodist Episcopal, was unhesitatingly in favor of the movement. A great deal of the benefit that will grow out of it will be in drawing men's attention towards the truths of the Gospel. The work, he said, had the confidence of God and honest men, and he thought that it would infuse new life and spirit into the churches. Moody and Sankey are undoubtedly in earnest, and are furthering what all regard as the cause of true religion. We shall all be in drawing the minds of men to God and away from the things of this world. He was hopeful that the interest aroused would be productive of permanent good, but doubted whether it would be as successful here as it was in Europe, the people's ideas of religion in the two countries being so different. It would be, he thought, to wait and observe what the result really attained in England amounted to.

**THE REV. A. C. WEDDERBURN,** Lutheran, said that the people of his church generally had no affinity for the sensational. As to the permanency of the work done, we shall have to wait and judge. He hesitated to throw cold water on the movement, and could only say that if the work be of God it will stand; if it be not it will meet with a deserved failure. It is reported that there has been a reaction in Edinburgh, but the papers giving most prominence to the report have always been unfavorably affected toward Moody and Sankey and revivals in general. He was sorry to hear that in Edinburgh the movement of Moody and Sankey was regarded as the cause of true religion. We shall all be in drawing the minds of men to God and away from the things of this world. He was hopeful that the interest aroused would be productive of permanent good, but doubted whether it would be as successful here as it was in Europe, the people's ideas of religion in the two countries being so different. It would be, he thought, to wait and observe what the result really attained in England amounted to.

**REV. M. H. HUTTON,** Reformed Dutch, said Moody and Sankey had been invited here by the evangelical clergy, who, so far as he knew, accorded them hearty support. There can be no doubt that they are doing good, and we must hope that the good will be lasting. The principles of the Protestant Church are for the propagation of truth, and these men should be given an opportunity to do good in their way.

**REV. W. WARNER CLARK,** Methodist, anticipated great results from the awakening of men's minds to eternal truth. Of the thousands

who attend surely some will remain in the fold of Christ, and so the movement could not utterly end in naught. He has had a "city camp meeting" in his own church every day for a week, with the happiest results.

**REV. DAVID D. JEFFES,** Baptist, was hopeful that good would result from the efforts of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, but expressed some doubts about the result being any permanent good to the cause of religion. Mr. Jeffes regarded as thoroughly in earnest, and he hoped that Mr. Sankey was also. Revivals are no novelties in this country, and whether the same effect will be produced here as in England remains to be seen. It is undeniable that the results of Mr. Varley's visit to this country were insignificant as to the results attained; he never saw a revival full so that. This winter's work at the Hippodrome will furnish data by which we can accurately judge what good will accrue to us from the presence of these men. What Mr. Moody says is not a novel and has often been said in more elegant language, but it is evident that from some cause he has great power over his audience.

**REV. J. S. WILLIS,** Methodist Episcopal, thought the occasion was calculated to arouse the serious thoughts of all who were concerned in religious matters. There was certain to be a grand outpouring of truth, and he believed that it had the avowed support and countenance of nearly all denominations of Christians. Its tendency must be to benefit the Church. He did not think it would create here such an attendance of the lower classes as it did in England and Scotland, where, especially in the latter country, the people had been stirred out of the grooves in which they had travelled so long. The people who attend here are of the "middle classes" what might be termed the floating church-going population. There was a possibility, he thought, that there would be a diminution in the attendance at the meetings, as people became accustomed to them, but much good would doubtless result from the spreading abroad of the Gospel.

**REV. S. D. BURCHARD,** Presbyterian, expected the happiest results from the coming of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in response to the invitation extended to them by the evangelical clergy. "A most glorious awakening is in progress, and the influence which these men exert will tend to strengthen and accelerate it. There is evident among men today a general expectancy, as of old among the Jews, concerning the coming of the Messiah; then there is a visible tendency to seek the churches and listen to the Gospel, not merely from curiosity or imitation of others, but from a manifest desire to listen attentively to the Gospel; and in this place, men's hearts seem more accessible, and they display a willingness to converse on matters of the most lasting import. This expectancy, this seeking after the Gospel, this desire to open the heart to all good influences, augurs happily and will doubtless produce results that as yet can hardly be conceived. There may be a falling-off of the curious and by, but there can be no fears of a relapse, in the commonly accepted sense of the word. Moody is inferior to Wesley and Whitefield in manner and language, and how can we explain the phenomenal power which he possesses unless we attribute it to the Holy Ghost? I am glad to say that here in New York there is a steadily increasing seeking after God. I have attended five prayer meetings this week, and they were all crowded."

**REV. H. LYON,** Methodist Episcopal, was of the opinion that if the churches would manifest the same zeal that Messrs. Moody and Sankey exhibit they would be as successful in drawing the hearts of men toward them, and there would be no need of or room for revivals. Mr. Moody's good generalship is to be credited with much of the results attained. The article in the *Herald* of Tuesday last, he observed, expressed his views exactly. He was of the opinion that the movement was of a spasmodic order, and that all traces of it would probably vanish, as has been the case with so many other periods of religious excitement.

**REV. G. T. WESSNER,** Lutheran, said that in view of the peculiar position of religious affairs in Germany his people were commencing to look with some interest upon what they had heard rather depreciatingly alluded to as emotional religion. Though rare in Germany, what our evangelists are not altogether unknown there, and one, at least, resulted in practical good. The Lutherans here will watch with interest for the development of the movement.

**REV. H. W. BELLINGS,** Unitarian, feared that the revival, with its attendant excitement, was much like a straw fire, which gives a doubtful illumination and produces no warmth. He disapproved of week day meetings that drew men away from their labors and duties, the honest performance of which was a very acceptable way of serving the Lord.

**REV. F. P. KROTT,** Lutheran, was averse to any sensational demonstrations like that at present prevailing, and was of opinion that there would be a following period of reaction, or apathy, at least. "The whole history of revivals shows this, and if they are to be commended at all it is on the questionable chance that some of those who are reached in this manner will continue to be as fervent as they think they are now. The movement may stir the churches up to augmented zeal, and they may give permanence to it by the steadier labors of Sunday schools and missions."

**REV. C. P. MCARTHUR,** of the Bleeker street church, wishes to correct what he considers misrepresentations by the evangelists in reference to the faith of the Universalists. Mr. McCarthy says:—"No one knows better than Mr. Moody himself that our Universalist faith asserts the impossibility of salvation without repentance, and the inexorable penalties of transgression, as well as the irrevocable certainty of retribution for iniquity and sin. Our reverent estimate of the divine justice obliges us to declare that neither repentance nor faith in Christ can save any one from the just punishment of wrongdoing. And we believe according to the Scriptures, 'though hand and hand the wicked shall not go unpunished,' and that the Creator is so true to His divine character that He 'will by no means clear the guilty.' It is true we are the 'very men' who would find fault with any governor who would allow the guilty to escape, and because we do not believe in just punishment as an eternal principle, but also because we know its correcting and reforming influence on the criminal. In the case of the Divine administrator this justice is always tempered with mercy, and hence punishment to any cannot be endless, because such would be not only useless to the one punished, but cruel and, so far as its horrible torment is concerned, ferocious and sanguinary. I speak advisedly, for I have been behind the scenes and in official high places where now Mr. Moody with authority sits enthroned. We simply ask that he will abstain from bearing false witness against one branch of the Church of Christ."

**REV. GEORGE HEPPERTON,** fully believing in the movement, his upmost feeling regarding it being one of regret that Messrs. Moody and Sankey did not commence in New York. "I am sorry they are not here now," Dr. Hepperton said, "and the fault is with us ministers that they are not. We were not a unit, as we should have been, to bring them here. When a man has in view the starting of any great enterprise, which he intends to reach all over the country, he commences in New York. So should it be in religion, and these men, as well as for any other effort, the place to start is New York. I think permanent good will result from the efforts of these men, and I am more than willing to co-operate with them. Mr. Moody may be a man without any great culture or any remarkable eloquence, but he is in deep earnest, having unbounded faith in his mission. He will stir the people to greater activity in religion. I believe in every earnest effort in this direction. There is no doubt in my mind that they will do good to the cause of religion in general, whatever seemingly objectionable peculiarities may attend the progress of their work, such as the emotional excitement that are said to be occasioned by the appeals of the evangelists. Mr. Moody, I think, aluded deprecatingly to these things the other day. He, no doubt, would prevent these things if possible. But, then, these are almost inseparable from all such efforts."

**REV. E. S. HOWLAND,** rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, No. 551 Fifth avenue, when questioned did not discover any inclination to speak freely about the subject. He hoped it would be a success, but was not co-operating with the movement in any way. He had taken no action in connection with it, and should prefer not to go into details about the matter. He could say no more.

**REV. C. H. HOGGINS,** rector of the Church of the Transfiguration (Protestant Episcopal), corner of Fifth avenue and East Twenty-ninth street, was in a neutral position regarding the Moody and Sankey movement. He does not wish to appear antagonistic to anything intended to do good. He does not, however, believe in this sort of religious effort. "The ministers of our Church," he said, "have enough to attend to in the circle of their own congregation, and I believe they will be found to take no more interest in this matter than the Roman Catholics do. As a rule, they do not believe in this sort of religious effort. They have their own seasons of

speaking, at which I use their hymn book. In my opinion there will be a great religious awakening long before they come to New York. During the past summer the House of Evangelists have been holding at the average fifteen open air meetings every Sunday, a figure never reached before. This and many other indications point to great activity in religious concerns. I am in favor of everything that will aid Moody and Sankey, and my opinion is that lasting benefit will result from their work."

**REV. MARTIN B. CRONIN,** Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian), Park avenue, corner of East Twenty-fifth street, sympathizes with the movement and believes the results will prove of great benefit to the Church. He will co-operate in the spirit of the work. No one could study the accounts of the efforts of Moody and Sankey in England, and not conclude that they had done permanent good. He hoped they would be equally successful here. Some may deprecate the emotional effect of their appeals, but this emotion was something unavoidable. Emotional effects are never absent from such efforts, but this should not be a cause of suspending them. All religious arousings are good, and the clergy generally, he thought, were in sympathy with the endeavors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

**REV. DR. CRONIN,** of the Callegate Dutch church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, has known Mr. Moody for several years, and believes him a thoroughly earnest man. Dr. Cronin is in favor of the movement in which he is a leader on general principles, but not having personally investigated the methods used by him is not prepared to speak on their usefulness. He will make personal examination of the work before taking any action in connection therewith.

**REV. DR. LUDLOW,** rector of the Collegiate Dutch church, corner Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, heartily favors the inauguration of a general revival movement. He believes that Moody and Sankey should be encouraged, and simultaneously with their efforts he has been keeping his church open nightly for prayer and addresses, and different pastors are acting with him, among others Rev. Dr. Hall and Ganse. He has discovered a very deep religious feeling among those attending the meetings, which have been unusually well attended for October. From these indications he thinks the people are prepared for Moody and Sankey, and that they will be very likely to have a great influence for good. He is heartily with them and has read with attention the reports of their proceedings in Brooklyn.

**REV. J. A. CHAPMAN,** rector of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, said that he was favorable to the movement, and it was his belief that most of the ministers of the Methodist Church in New York are willing to encourage it. He did not look for any great achievements, but hoped that Moody and Sankey would do some lasting good for the cause of religion. There is need, he said, of some effort to arouse the community to active interest in religious affairs, and the present he believed a good way of beginning. When they come to New York, as he expects they will about the middle of January, he would be ready to lend his aid for their success.

**REV. DR. ARMSTRONG,** of the Fifth avenue Baptist church, had little to say more than that he heartily favored the movement, and would do whatever may be required of him to aid and encourage it. He believed it would be permanently beneficial to the Church.

**REV. E. H. CHAPIN,** of the Fourth Universalist church, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, had no objection to offer to their work. It is one of the ways of promoting religion, but he thought it had more test than light. "Religion," he said, "is a life rather than an emotion, and personally I have more faith in an even, regular uniformity in religious work than in occasional effort, when that effort tends to the unusual exaggeration of hopes and fears. There are periods in the life of most churches when the presence of a general desire for greater activity is manifest, and I think it reasonable and proper to make use of these occasions. There is a feeling somewhat similar at present stirring in many of the churches, and I understand they are co-operating with the evangelists. So that it would seem the people are prepared for activity, and doubtless much good will come of all this. At least, I hope it may be so. Not being in accord with the evangelists I shall not be found working with them. My attitude toward them is somewhat like the position the Protestant Episcopal clergy occupy. This you may say in the *Herald*, which, I am pleased to notice, is treating these religious questions from a broad catholic standpoint."

**REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM** said he was decidedly opposed to the movement on principle. He was opposed to it not because it was conducted by Moody and Sankey, whom he believed earnest and honest, but because he did not believe it would effect any permanent good. It was a movement that should not be encouraged, he thought, so far as he had at all thought about it. It would no doubt be fruitful in calling forth a good deal of praise and prayer, but would be more likely to exhaust the multitude than lay any foundation for solid progress. Improvement in human society could not be stimulated by such evanescent means. All such excitements are followed by a mischievous working reaction, which leaves the community in a worse condition for a time than it was previous to their advent. Appealing in this way to human fears and hopes unduly agitates people, and the excitement which the assembled multitude gave an air of urgency to the whole, while only a very small minority will be found really earnest, and those were so before. After the great New England revivals—during which the emotions were utterly stirred—vice set in, and a worse condition of society succeeded. Such agitations are irrational and tend to no permanent good. "I believe in moral reformation methods," he said, "for the improvement of society. I do not think that Mr. Moody's audiences carry home with them many new ideas. Indeed, he does not appear at any points to appeal to their intellect at all. I do not believe that any elevation of society or any diminution of vice resulted from their work in England. I do not believe they closed their permanently a single sin shop or a single brothel. The whole drift of my reading has led up to the conclusion that all such attempts as they are making have resulted in positive evil. People suddenly and violently aroused to religious enthusiasm do not keep up the fervor with which they commenced, and when a relapse comes it leaves them worse than they were at first. It is like applying the galvanic battery to a poor, disabled man, and making him jump about for a moment or two, only to leave him in a more weakened condition from the effects of the shock. No good can come of any effort to galvanize souls. When Moody and Sankey come to New York I shall consider it my duty to study them more closely than I have hitherto cared to do, and as a public teacher it may be my duty to speak openly my opinion of them and the effect of their work. At present I should think it would be difficult to ascertain definitely the opinion of the ministry on this question. There are many of them who are afraid of running counter to popular notions—afraid of what Mr. Grundy will say—and, not standing upon the philosophy of the thing, will appear willing to tolerate it for the possible good in it. My opposition to it is founded on principle; on a disbelief in the true efficacy of it, and an objection to galvanizing the souls of the community. These people were a novelty in England; their method is not new here."

## CUBAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

**JUAN B. SPOFORNO DULY ELECTED AS SUCCESSOR OF CESPEDES.**  
The returns of the election held in Cuba Libre during August to confirm the appointment made by Congress of Colonel Juan B. Spoforno as President of the Republic have been received in this city. The choice has fallen upon the present incumbent, unanimously by the army and with but few dissenting votes from the people, thus ignoring the claims to the Presidency held by Señor F. V. Aguilera, who was elected Vice-President of the Republic at the commencement of the struggle for independence. In the brief duration of the revolution. Upon the death of President Cespedes he by right became Chief Magistrate, but the agitators have been unable to make him any more Cuba, although he recently made heroic efforts so to do, it was decided to take the popular vote on the subject, and the result is given above.

## THE CASE OF THE MONTANA.

## A PASSENGER CONTRADICTS THE STATEMENTS OF EX-CAPTAIN ALLEN.

To the Editor of the *Herald*:—  
Sir:—I notice in the *Sun* of October 27 a statement from ex-Captain J. U. Allen giving a version of what happened to the steamship Montana. As this affair will appear in the law courts I do not wish to say anything that may prejudice the case, but as a passenger on the Montana I most distinctly assert that the Captain is wrong in what he states. It can be proved that the ship's engines were not slowed down until after the damage was done. Also that the water in the forehold was not reduced by pumping, and that when lying off Queenstown in calm water the ship increased her water in the forehold at the rate of one and a half feet per hour.

I am satisfied that the passengers will not fail in obtaining an indemnity for the loss of their baggage. It is true that it has been several years over and over again in England that a steam shipping company is not responsible for loss of baggage, except when the value has been declared, which in this case the loss resulted from carelessness on behalf of the servants of the company.

If it were necessary I could say much on this latter point, but I have too much regard for your space. I am sorry to be obliged to differ from so distinguished a man as ex-Captain Allen, but sympathy for the unfortunate losers compels me to trouble you with these few remarks.

CHARLES W. WILLETT, London.

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, Oct. 28, 1875.

## POST OFFICE NOTES.

Postmaster James Taylor that he yesterday deposited in the Sub-Treasury \$67,800, as the receipts last week from the sale of postage stamps. This is the largest sum ever received since his appointment as Postmaster in a single week from this source.

There were 47,385 letters and seventy-six bags of newspaper matter shipped yesterday on outward bound steamers as follows:—  
On the Celtic, for Queenstown, 14,471 letters and 14 bags of papers; on the Ville de Paris, for Havre, 3,033 letters and 4 bags; on the Alps, for West India ports, 1,412 letters and 3 bags; on the City of New York, for Aspinwall, 3,600 letters and 12 bags of newspapers; on the Victoria, for Glasgow, 1,564 letters and 8 bags of newspapers; on the Baltic, for Southampton and Bremen, 22,965 letters and 34 bags of newspapers; and the State of Texas, for Havana and Texas, 350 letters and 1 bag of newspapers.

One of the most ingenious contrivances to save the legs and the wind of the active clerks under Superintendent Plumley, of the Money Order Department, has just been adopted. It consists of an electric motor driving a belt from the money order clerks to the cashier's desks, a distance of over eighty feet. When a clerk has a bill to cash he goes to the cashier's desk at the other end of the room and deposits simultaneously upon the travelling belt a duplicate that reaches the cashier with the bill, and the clerk's hand presents it, and thus all delays and mistakes are avoided. The travelling belt, which the boys under Mr. Plumley call a "rapid transit travelling sidewalk," runs in a box, between the sides and bottom, and travels much faster than a messenger could do.

## THE ESTIMATES FOR 1876.

## COMPLETION OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF APPOINTMENT—LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS—COMPTROLLER GREEN PROTESTS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, consisting of Mayor Wickham, Comptroller Green, Aldermen Lewis and Tax Commissioner Wheeler, yesterday completed the consideration of the provisional estimates for 1876. They assembled in the Mayor's office at eleven o'clock.

Comptroller Green moved that the following reductions be made, which were voted down—Salaries, Department of Public Works, from \$120,000 to \$120,000; Department of Taxes and Assessments, from \$125,000 to \$110,000.

The item of \$1,380,025 for bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments against the city, falling due July 1, 1876, was stricken out at the suggestion of Mayor Wickham.

The street cleaning appropriation was cut down, on motion of the Comptroller, from \$300,000 to \$175,000. An item of \$10,000 was placed at the disposal of the Law Department to defray expenses incurred in the procuring of evidence against the King prior to 1872.

The seventh estimate was adopted. An opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel, declaring it mandatory on the Board to make an appropriation for the erection of the Seventh regiment armory, in accordance with the law passed by the last legislature. This created considerable trouble. Comptroller Green bitterly opposed the appropriation, but said that he was ready to bow to the opinion of the law officer of the Board. A motion was then made by Mayor Wickham to make the appropriation \$50,000, which was lost. Alderman Lewis suggested \$100,000. This was also lost. Mr. Green, after hearing the opinion of Mr. Wheeler, voted in favor of the armory appropriation, but afterwards changed his vote to the negative on hearing a further verbal explanation from the Corporation Counsel, who was present. The latter said it was evidently in the mind of the party who wrote the law and the Legislature which passed it that the land on which the armory was built should belong to the city and be under the immediate control of the Common Council. The land was now under lease to the Seventh regiment, and was therefore out of the control of the city during the term of such lease. The question then arises whether an appropriation could properly be made under the circumstances.

Tax Commissioner Wheeler remarked it was the right and privilege of this Board to say when any amount for an armory shall be included in the tax levy. His opinion was, considering the extraordinary burden to be provided for and the accommodations which the regiment at present enjoys—required to them by a recent heavy expense to the city—that it would be in the highest degree inexpedient to impose this seemingly unnecessary burden at the present time.

A vote was finally taken on a motion to make some appropriation, which was lost. Messrs. Wheeler and Green voted in opposition. The former gentleman has persistently opposed this scheme since its inception.

Debate on the matter of the Seventh regiment armory concluded the consideration of the provisional estimates, and nothing remained but to vote upon them as a whole. This vote must be concurrent under the law.

## A PROTEST FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

Mr. Green here read the following protest to the Board:—  
CITY OF NEW YORK, FINANCE DEPARTMENT.  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 30, 1875.

TO THE BOARD OF ESTIMATES AND APPOINTMENT:—  
The Comptroller hereby presents his protest against the insertion of the following, among other items of appropriations in the estimate for 1876, he considers them either illegal or extravagant or unnecessary, to wit:—

First—The item of \$12,500 for the Bureau of Permits, Mayor's office.  
Second—The item of \$30,650 for rents, under resolutions of the Common Council, the leases of the premises not having been renewed, while the rents are extravagant, the premises are not needed for the interests of the city and there is no lawful authority for incurring the expense.  
Third—The item for salaries in the Department of Public Works. The salaries in that department are in many cases too high, and can and should be reduced.  
Fourth—The item for salaries for the expenses of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, which is excessive.

Fifth—The addition of \$6,000 for salaries of clerks to the Commissioners of Accounts, which is an illegal and unnecessary expense.  
The Comptroller therefore votes now for the estimate for 1876, willingly, in order only that the public service may not be embarrassed by a failure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to adopt and approve of it within the time specified for the purpose, and concurrent vote of all the members is required by law to perfect it formally, and not because he sanctions and approves of it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.